

THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

VOL. I, No. 1

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1913

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Local Jottings

Chas. Morris was in Edmonton the first of this week.

Special bargains in Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets at The Leading Store.

Henry Murphy, formerly of this place but now of Consort, was in town Wednesday and Thursday on court business.

Rev. J. D. Taylor, of Succow, Alberta, formerly located at Blackfalds, visited friends here last week and occupied the Methodist pulpit on Sunday morning.

Rev. T.W. Locke is in Medicine Hat attending Methodist Conference. As he will be absent over next Sunday, Rev. S. Nicholson will take charge of the services for that day.

Members of the Epworth League of the Methodist church will give a lawn social and six o'clock supper on Thursday evening, June the 5th.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a ten cent tea and sale of home baking in the basement of the church on Saturday afternoon, the 30th inst., from three to six o'clock.

Previous to the departure of E. J. Quirk, late manager of the Royal Bank here, he was waited on by a number of his friends and presented with a purse containing one hundred dollars in gold.

Tom Jackson, the popular C.P.R. agent at Lacombe, returned on Friday from a month's trip through eastern Canada and the States. Mrs. Jackson, who accompanied him as far as Winnipeg, returned with him.

Hub Camp 13324, Modern Woodmen of America, will attend service in the Methodist church, Lacombe, on Sunday evening June 1. The members will meet at the lodge room at 6:30 and march to the church. All members of the fraternity, whether members of Hub Camp or not, are invited to be present. Rev. S. Nicholson will conduct the service.

Mr. J. G. Nickerson, of Delisle Saskatchewan, has been appointed manager of the Lacombe branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, and arrived Thursday, Mr. Quirk having resigned to accept a position as assistant inspector of the Bank of Quebec in Alberta. Mr. Nickerson comes highly recommended as a first-class banker and is a man of considerable experience in the banking business. He is a native of Nova Scotia, but has been in Saskatchewan for some time.

The directors and a number of the shareholders of the Lacombe Brick, Tile and Cement Company, accompanied by Mr. Cameron, inspector of the Royal Bank of Canada, paid the company's works a visit a few days ago and found work progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The company is turning out more bricks per day than ever in its history. It is expected that the first kiln of the season will be on the market about the middle of June.

Watch Lacombe Grow

Lacombe is one of the few established towns of Alberta that are making satisfactory advancement this year in the face of the tight money market. Following are some of the improvements we note in progress and contemplated in the near future:

C. R. Denk has broken ground for a two-story brick business and office building on Barrett Avenue, immediately west of the Lear block.

The foundation is in and work is being pushed on the Boode block on Nanton Street, next to W. L. Elliott's building.

The Royal Bank of Canada expects to soon begin work on its new bank building on the lot purchased for the purpose on the corner of Barrett Avenue and Nanton Street.

The lots on the northeast corner of Glass street and Barrett avenue have been sold to W. R. Winslow, who, we understand is arranging to build a large business block thereon. These are the lots last occupied by the Wilson Produce Co. whose buildings were destroyed by fire some time ago.

A. M. Campbell has a residence under construction on York street and will shortly build a much larger one on Barrett avenue.

Del Garland has begun work on a new residence on Day street.

Fred McFetridge has put up a large barn and has material on the ground ready to begin erection of a residence on Barrett avenue, just west of W. Burns' residence.

Mr. Shobe, in response to the active demand for houses to rent, is putting up two neat cottages on Shilohe avenue.

Martin Gamess has recently built a cottage on Barrett avenue. F. E. McLeod is having a large addition built to his cottage on Barrett avenue.

A number of other cottages have been built since spring opened up.

Besides the building that is going on, cement walks are being laid, streets are being graded and some of them gravelled, lawns are being laid out, and ornamental trees planted along boulevards and in yards.

Lacombe is going ahead at a rapid rate and much more is in prospect.

Scotch Ginghams in fine neat patterns at 10c. a yard, at The Leading Store.

Mr. Craig and Mr. Crozier of Calgary, and Mr. Donald of Hardisty, were over Sunday visitors at the home Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey.

Victoria Day Sports The Best Ever Held

The sports put on by the Lacombe Fire Brigade, on Victoria Day drew a big crowd, and the various events kept everybody interested.

The horse races were good, the finishes close and exciting. The prizes were distributed as follows: Open running race—1. Geo. Frizzell; 2. Pendleton of Ponoka. Pony Race—1st, R. V. Bagley; 2nd, F. Jacobson; 3rd, R. Richardson.

Relay Race—1st, B. Welton; 2nd, F. Jacobson; R. V. Bagley and Geo. Frizzell tied for 3rd place.

In the bucking contest B. Welton took first and Ray Richardson second.

The athletic events were keenly contested and furnished a good afternoon of sport.

The baseball game between Lacombe and Ponoka furnished the fans ample opportunity to root for their favorite team, which they did with a hearty good will. Lacombe won on a score of 16 to 11. There is a probability that Lacombe will play a return game at Ponoka on their sports day, June 10.

A football game between Chigwell and Lacombe was won by the farmers, the score being 2 to 0.

The 100 yards foot race was won by C. Merriall. Del. Garland 2nd. Race for boys under 12—Leslie Dobbs, 1st; Stan Kent, 2nd.

The half-mile fast race was the last event on the program and was one of the best races of the day. Indian Jim led the field till with in a few feet of the wire when C. Merriall forged ahead and took first by a lead of a few inches. The others were also close up. It was a pretty race.

The freemen will make this an annual event, so hereafter all can count on a good day of sports at Lacombe on Victoria Day.

A very pleasing and greatly appreciated feature of the afternoon's program was the presence of the Lacombe band. Under the leadership of Prof. H. Gotchlich the band rendered music that would be a credit to a much older organization.

Methodist Annual Meeting

The Methodist Church held their regular annual district meeting here last Friday and a good attendance of ministers and laymen were present. The work of the year was carefully reviewed, and good reports received from every field. Very little change in the organization of the work was found necessary. Rev. E. J. Tate, of Clive, was elected representative to the Stationing Committee, and the following laymen were elected members of the annual conference to meet in Medicine Hat on May 30: Geo. Hutton, H. M. Trimble, E. Cunningham, Mr. Plack and Mr. Brooks. It was recommended to Conference that J. D. Taylor and H. Brooks be sent to college.

Electric Railway To Be Constructed This Year

Final Survey To Start Next Week and Part of Road To Be in Operation By Fall

F. Vickerson was in Winnipeg last week and while there had a long interview with Mr. E. K. Strathy, promoter of the electric inter-urban railway from Lacombe to Rimbey.

The final survey for this road will be made at once. Mr. Farncombe, engineer, of Strathcona, will be the head of the survey.

After the survey is completed an effort will be made to obtain a subsidy or guarantee of bonds from the provincial government. A large delegation, consisting of Lacombe, Bentley and Rimbey people, will wait on the government with a view to obtaining such concession.

Mr. Strathy is very enthusiastic over this project and is determined that he will fulfill his promise to complete this road. A better road will be built than had been originally planned. It will cost nearly half a million dollars instead of two hundred and ninety-five thousand as first estimated.

Mr. Strathy and Mr. Gibson, of the firm of Gibson, Taylor and Strathy, of Toronto, Winnipeg and London, will be here during the first week in June. Mr. Gibson will remain here all summer and push the road as far as possible this year.

Successful Sale of Pure Bred Bulls

Fifth Annual Sale of Pure Bred Bulls at Lacombe the Best Sale Yet Held Here

On Wednesday afternoon the fifth annual auction sale of pure bred bulls, under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association and the Alberta Department of Agriculture, was held on the Lacombe exhibition grounds. There was a large crowd of buyers present and bidding was brisk. Seventy-eight animals were entered for the sale and everything offered brought satisfactory prices.

The best breeds sold better than the dairy breeds. The highest price obtained was \$255.00, the average being \$185.00. This made profitable prices to the breeders and yet not excessive prices to the purchasers.

"Made In Canada" Train Coming

The 1913 "Made-in-Canada" exhibition train will stop in Lacombe on June 10. There will be ten cars full of interesting exhibits, forming a most realistic demonstration of Canada's advance to leadership in manufacture.

From the leading manufacturers have been gathered exhibits of what is newest and best for farm and home. Just a walk through the train will be an education and delight.

There will be free moving pictures and lantern slides. In fact admission is free to everything and everyone is welcome.

The train will be at the C.P.R. depot, Lacombe, on June 10, from 8:30 a.m. to 10:50.

CANADIAN REAL ESTATE BOOMING IN OLD COUNTRY

London May 29.—The movement in Canadian real estate in London is more active than ever. The outcry of last autumn against unwise speculation for the time being frightened the English purchaser and there was a period of uncertainty. That period has passed and as is usually the case the appetite has returned with increased force. It is only the barest truth to say today that the public of Great Britain or a great many of them have the fever worse than ever.

The lessons of last year are unheeded, ordinary precautions are abandoned and the people seem to have made up their minds that Canada cannot be measured by ordinary standards and to have taken as proof that if emigration continues their investments must produce good results.

That this condition prevails, while members of the prudent financial world—who take the cue from Threadneedle street—are having little to do with Canadian investments is an interesting topic. It seems a matter of surprise that while Edmonton and other cities cannot get their issues subscribed and the underwriters for the Grand Trunk Pacific and a score more of sound Canadian undertakings appeal in vain for funds, there are ample supplies of money to maintain the army of real estate sellers who are operating in London and the big cities throughout Great Britain. Yet, that is the present condition. The reason is that this class of our investors or speculators has determined on his course after long consideration. He believes in the permanence of Canada's prosperity and is going to share it, leaving that long overdue day of reckoning to take care of itself.

Whatever else the real estate dealers of Canada have done, they have created an interest in Canada on the part of the British investor which is abiding and practical. Through said official means it would have taken a long time to bring into being that feeling of enthusiasm which is now expressing itself in so practical a manner and which is bringing in its train things more important than the mere purchase of land.

Jacobsen vs. Quirk

At the city hall Wednesday night the above case was finally disposed of by the charge being dismissed. The case has been the subject of much comment in the town owing to the serious nature of the charge and the position of the accused. The complainant was a man of the name of Jacobsen, and the defendant, Mr. E. J. Quirk was extremely well known and generally respected. The history of the case is unusual. The charge made against Mr. Quirk was that on the 17th of April, this year, he committed an act of gross indecency against the complainant. According to the evidence of the complainant the alleged offence took place in Mr. Quirk's rooms at the bank on the evening of the 17th ult. The charge first came up for hearing on the 18th of April last when the complainant asked the magistrate for permission to withdraw the charge. At this hearing the prosecution was in the hands of Mr. A. H. Russell, the crown prosecutor, and Mr. Quirk was defended by Mr. E. H. Jones, barrister, Lacombe. After consultation with counsel for the prosecution and the defence, the magistrates permitted the charge to be withdrawn. Mr. Quirk later instructed his solicitor (Mr. Jones) to commence proceedings against Jacobsen for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. Jacobsen was duly notified of this fact, and in consideration of the charge he had made was false, and apologizing and undertaking not to repeat the charge, Mr. Quirk consented not to proceed with his action. The admission and apology were duly prepared and Jacobsen, in the presence of Mr. Quirk's solicitor and other witnesses, after having the document read over and explained to him, signed it. This document was signed on the 10th of May. On the 12th Jacobsen laid another information against Mr. Quirk for identically the same offence. The case came up for hearing on the 13th May when Mr. Payne of Red Deer appeared for Jacobsen and Mr. W. B. Collison, of Calgary and Mr. E. H. Jones, of Lacombe, represented Mr. Quirk. After a lengthy hearing the case was adjourned to enable the magistrate to take the opinion of the attorney general on a point of law that had been raised by counsel for the defence. The case came up again on the 29th and the same counsel appeared for both parties. The magistrate (Mr. Switzer) went into the case very fully. The court which sat at 8 p.m. did not finish until 1 a.m. on the 29th. After hearing all the evidence for the prosecution the magistrate gave his decision that the prosecution had failed to make out a case and he dismissed the charge. On the application of counsel for Mr. Quirk, Mr. Switzer gave a certificate of discharge as follows:

I hereby certify that an information preferred by the said Albert Edward David Jacobsen of Lacombe in the said Province of Alberta against the said Edward J. Quirk charging the said E. J. Quirk of having committed an act of gross indecency contrary to Section 206 of the Criminal Code of Canada was this day investigated by me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said Province of Alberta and was dismissed.

Dated at the Town of Lacombe this 28th day of May, 1913.

C. C. SWITZER, Justice of the Peace for the said Province



MARY BRANDS OF BAKING POWDER CONTAIN ALUMINUM WHICH IS A NECESSARY INGREDIENT OF ALUM BAKING POWDER ARE SELDOM PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IF THEY ARE, THE ALUM IS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINUM SULPHATE.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM. AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

False Economy

The manager—the senior partner wants us to find a berth for that son of his. He says he doesn't expect the louse to pay him anything—there'll be a saving here.

The superintendent—I don't see it. Of course we'll have to hire a man to do the work.

That, said the futurist, pointing proudly to the canvas with which he had just finished, is my attempt to interpret the infinite.

What did the infinite ever do to you? asked the innocent bystander.

An elderly pair were making their first visit to a New York playhouse. Well, Sarah, remarked the old gentleman, at the conclusion of the first act, don't you think we'd better be a leaving?

Why, no, Hiram! The show ain't half over yet.

Well, it says on this here program that three days elapse between the first and second acts, and I'm durned if I want to get here that long.

Visitor—What was the matter with the man they just brought in?

Doctor—Stuck his head through a pane of glass.

Visitor—How did he look?

Doctor—His face wore an injured expression.

Lady—Why, you naughty boy, I never heard such language since the day I was born.

Small Boy—Yes, mum; I suppose there was a good deal of cussin' in day you wuz born.

Brown—The facial features plainly indicate character and disposition. In selecting your wife, were you governed by her chin?

Jones—No, but I have been over since we married.

FOR YOUR BATH SNAP

It imparts a delightful glow of vigorous health to the skin and leaves it smooth and soft. Keep your children clean and healthy with SNAP.

Keen Mind

First Clerk—If you feel sick why don't you ask the boss for a day off?

Second Clerk—If I ask for a day off, he'll think I'm a fool.

Now, Elmer, said a teacher of the juvenile class, what is the meal we eat in the morning called? Oatmeal, was the prompt reply.

A Famous Comedian

Arthur Roberts, the well-known comedian, in his early days was a humble clerk by day, and at night kept London in merriment. His fellow-clerks never imagined for one moment that the comedian everyone was talking about was the quiet youth who sat amongst them. Roberts, in the situation, and perplexed the office by sending tickets with Mr. Arthur Roberts complimentary.

At last his musical work became so heavy that he had to resign. One of the clerks venturing to ask if he had got another situation. Oh, yes, I have an evening job. That won't bring you in much money, laughed the clerk; you had better stay on here with your good wages.

But Roberts did not think so, and casually mentioned that the evening work brought him about \$200. Then, of course, he had to divulge the secret that he was no other than the great comedian.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

A friend once wrote Mark Twain a letter, saying that he was in very bad health and condition.

There is anything worse than having toothache and earache at the same time?

Twain wrote back—Yes, rheumatism and St. Vitus dance.

Fleeced

Brown—I got mixed up in a real estate deal last week.

Brown—Did you?

Brown—Yes, they did.

Thoughtful Jane

Twenty minutes for refreshments! bawled the conductor as he passed down the aisle.

A little girl with raspberry jam on her chin plucked him by the sleeve. You need not stop the train on our account, she said timidly. We are going to eat ours right in the car.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure cases of Itching, Burning, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days.

One day little Laura came into the kitchen and found her grandmother shelling.

After watching her a moment, Laura said: Oh, grandma, please let me help you shuck the beans.

Absent-Minded

Nellie (calling to her sister)—I'm going to make some lemonade, Mary. Where is the squeezer?

Mary (in a brown study)—The squeezer? Oh, he hasn't arrived yet, but I'm expecting him any minute.

Red Tape in France

A remarkable story of what official red tape can accomplish comes from a report in Britain. It appears that the military department has an old plug for stopping up pipes which had become useless through age. The chief of the department, accordingly applied to the minister through the official channels for permission to incur the necessary expense to replace the plug.

The minister after long reflection asked if the plug really couldn't be used a little more, and three witnesses had to certify in writing that it couldn't. Finally the minister notified the department; still through the official channels with all the usual delays, that a new plug might be bought.

Then the question of what to do with the old one arose. The chief of the department through the official channels, asked if he might give it to the port authorities to be sold for the benefit of the fishermen. After thinking it over the minister decided it should be done, but the port authorities refused the present on the ground that it was not worth the cost of accepting it.

It was then necessary to inform the minister by an official memorandum of his alleged neglect of his children.

Since we have lived in Jersey complained he wife, you have gone back and forth to the city every day. You have seen absolutely nothing of the children.

I am sorry, said the business man, but what's the remedy? When I leave in the morning they are not up, and when I return in the evening they are to bed.

That's true, said the wife, but she added after a moment's reflection, you might at least send them a souvenir postcard now and then.

A young man who persisted in whispering loudly to the young woman who accompanied him to the symphony concert, telling her what the music meant, what sort of a passage was coming next, and so on, caused serious annoyance to every one of his immediate neighbors. Presently he closed his eyes and said to his companion: Did I ever try listening to music with your eyes shut? You've no idea how lovely it sounds.

Thereupon a gentleman who sat in the seat in front of the young man twisted himself about and said gravely: Young man, did you ever try listening to music with your mouth shut?

Prior to the present war Adriano had a population of 70,000, half of whom were Turks, the rest Bulgarians, Armenians and Jews.

DOCTOR SAID HE HAD DIABETES

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CLEARED OUT EVERY TRACE OF IT

That's Why Mr. David Heon, of Nicolet Co., Quebec, is Recommending the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy

To His Neighbors.

Dr. W. C. Macdonald, Nicolet Co., Que. (Specialist) advised me to take Dodd's Kidney Pills because the doctor told me I was threatened with diabetes.

After taking the pills I was again examined by the doctor, and he told me that all trace of diabetes had disappeared.

This is the statement of Mr. David Heon, well-known and highly respected here, and is only one of many in this neighborhood who have found a new lease of life in the great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

It is curious that all this that have given Dodd's Kidney Pills their reputation. They are now known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the remedy that never fails to cure kidney disease, no matter where or in what form it is found.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure-all. They simply cure diseased kidneys. The reason they cure backache, dropsy, rheumatism, neuralgia, diabetes, urinary troubles and Bright's disease is that all of these are either caused by or the kidneys are caused by diseased kidneys.

Her Predicament

Sarah Bernhardt was narrating reminiscences of the stage to a group of friends.

Mash notes, you call them, she said, laughing. Well, I received a very funny mash note once in a small town of your Far West.

You are adorable, my mash note ran, and I'd have preferred to send you orchids, but in this one horse town I am reduced to molasses candy, of which I am forwarding a two-pound bag. Will you take supper with me tonight? If you consent blow your nose on the snap, and I will understand.

Mrs. Bernhardt laughed again. And the worst of it was, she said, I had a bad cold at the time and was afraid to blow my nose all the evening.

THE BIRD AND TREES

Tree Life Depends on Protection of Insect-Eating Birds

Each wooded acre in the United States is worth \$20 in cash, when the value is estimated on the value of the good that this bird does to trees, says the Manchester Union. Other birds are worth some proportionate to the good that they do.

The author, a forester, says that the crow and chickadee are worth from \$5 to \$10, varying with the locality and the condition of trees and crops. A downy woodpecker is also the relentless enemy of the codling moth, and is worth about \$10,000,000.

In the war between the insects and the trees millions of dollars are being spent each year by tree owners who know that insects have increased so rapidly of late years that their trees must be protected.

The locust and maple trees are preyed upon by the bark insect; elm is sprayed in order to kill the elm beetles, while borers are slaughtering 't' hickories.

A well known business man of New York, who commutes from and to New Jersey, recently received a telegram from his better half with reference to his alleged neglect of his children.

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I am sorry, said the business man, but what's the remedy? When I leave in the morning they are not up, and when I return in the evening they are to bed.

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Bakes Bread to Perfection

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

Cleaner than coal or wood. Cheaper than gas.

For best results use ROYALTY Oil

Stock carried at all chief points.



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

Winnipeg Montreal Toronto Vancouver Halifax St. John

Brilliant Prospects

That's a wonderfully smart child of yours.

Well, replied Mr. Bilgins, modestly, I don't know whether it is so very smart or not. But if he ever finds the answers to all the questions he asks he will be a world-beater.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Visitor—What are you in here for? Prisoner—For battery.

Visitor—Nonsense! Prisoner—Not at all, sir. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. I am in here for imitating another man's signature.

A Scotchman, wishing to know his fate at once, telegraphed a proposal of marriage to the lady of his choice. After passing the entire day at the telegraph office he was finally rewarded late in the evening by an affirmative answer.

If I were you, suggested the operator, when he delivered the message, I'd think twice before I'd marry a girl that kept me waiting all day for my answer.

Na, na, retorted the Scot. The lass waits for the night rate is the lass for me.

Mr. McCormick was showing some visitors over the house and the nursery he remarked: This gentleman is the law-room.

The poet's lay may be all right. To some it seems a crime. For downright usefulness I'll take The hen's lay every time.

Small Tradesman (gently)—I see you have transferred your custom of my rival across the street, sir.

Mr. Highhead (with dignity)—Yes, sir, I have.

S. T. (more gently)—May I ask, sir, what I have done to deserve this?

Mr. Highhead (with added dignity)—You sent in your bill!

Jones—My wife and I suffer from alternate insomnia.

Brown—Alternate insomnia! What is that?

Jones—Whichever gets to sleep first keeps the other awake all night.

Can we get sign on us salary? Let's see, said the girl. We'll need theatre tickets, flowers, candy, Taxi-cabs will be an item, and your club expenses will amount to something.

Don't overlook clothes, rent, food, light and fuel, called her father from the next room. They are items that always crop up.

Brown—I've got an excellent plan for getting rid of you.

Green—Ah! That?

Brown—I have. Never fails.

Green—Then, old fellow, you must let me into the secret, for I'm worried to death by em.

Brown—Well, I've tried it several times of late, and I find the man never comes back again.

Green—Ah, yes, what do you do?

Brown—I pay him.

Costiveness and its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as constipation and it is a most dangerous complication.

Parma's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the same time the action of this agent the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment.

The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

Chatty Waiter (glancing out of window)—The rain'll be here in a minute or so, now, Mr. Customer—Well, I didn't order it. I'm waiting for a chop.

Little Boy (with swollen face)—Oh dear, I wish I was grandpa, or else the baby.

Mother—Why?

Little Boy—Grandpa's teeth are all gone, and baby's hasn't come yet.

Customs Officer—Have you anything to declare?

Mr. Bonanza (from America)—Wal I declare that this is the worst passage I've ever had across.

Should Worry

I think she is losing her voice.

Possibly, but I'm afraid it will last through this performance.

The Solar Plexus a Great Nerve Centre

With the single exception of the brain itself, the solar plexus is the most important nerve centre in the human body.

Situated just back of the stomach and close to the spinal cord, the solar plexus supplies the motor nerves to the vital organs. Injury to or weakness of the solar plexus consequently means incapacity of the vital organs of the body. This explains why a blow which reaches the solar plexus means helplessness to the person receiving it.

The solar plexus also demands an enormous quantity of good, rich blood and, failing to get this, the nerve cells become degenerated and fail to supply vital energy to the digestive and eliminatory organs.

The wonderful success of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

60 cents a box. 6 for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Save 30% on your New Range

That's about \$20.00 isn't it? And you can save it by ordering direct from the factory (the biggest malleable range plant in Canada.)

Dominion Pride Range is the range you would choose at any price—a beautiful steel range with unbreakable doors, castings and lid of malleable iron—a range that never cools—a range that will last a lifetime.

And you can secure a Dominion Pride Range by making a small payment with your order—the balance on terms to suit your convenience.

Thousands upon thousands of Canadians have sent us direct for their ranges, and we have yet to hear a complaint. Our unconditional guarantee goes with every range.

COUPON

Send for a copy.

Wepay Freight

Dominion Pride Range

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COUPON

Send for a copy.

Wepay Freight

Send for a copy.

Wepay Freight

Send for a copy.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xlv, 4-17
Memory Verses, 16, 17—Golden Text
Jas. v, 16—Commentary Prepared
by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Inasmuch as Judah, the surety brother, plays a prominent part in the story of Joseph's life, it may be helpful to review the incidents of chapters xxxvii to l. Judah was the youngest of Jacob's twelve sons, and was disposed of their brother Joseph, who had been seventeen years old and of whom he had heard seemingly, heard nothing a they twenty years since.

Joseph, because of his preference for the dream in which he had dreamed, was foreboded, but now after those many years, i.e. dreams are being fulfilled and their guilt is being remembered.

Joseph saw that he was not all happy in his presence, but it was because of their surroundings, the honor conferred upon them and

cause they knew him not. He has forgiveness in his heart for them, but they were not yet in a condition to receive or appreciate it. There must be a conviction of sin, and the deeper the better. Many do not know Jesus Christ as their Saviour, because they do not know themselves as sinners, for He came to save sinners to seek and save the lost.

He came not to save those who are righteous in their own estimation. For such there is no Saviour. When He told any one to keep the commandments it was that by bringing the

face to face with the holy law he might convict them of sin (Rom. 7:19). When he told the rich young ruler who thought that he had kept all the commandments to sell all that he had and give it away he was showing him that he was breaking the very first command by having another god—his wealth.

The publican who with downcast eyes cried, God be merciful unto me, a sinner; and the penitent woman whose tears were sufficient to wash

the Saviour's feet were quickly forgiven. All God's dealings with the impenitent are intended to convict.

penitents are intended to convict sin and lead to repentance. We read in Job xxxiii, 29,30, where we read that all the dealings of God with men which are mentioned in this chapter are intended to turn men from death to life, from darkness to light. So also we gather from Rev. ix, 2, xvi, 9, that the fearful judgments of the day of the Lord's wrath after the church shall have been taken away will be intended to lead some, if possible, to repentance.

In the light of these truths we may better understand Joseph's seeming harsh dealings with his brethren.

his object in centering the mat-
ter upon Benjamin, his own peculiar
father, the son of his mother. Noth-
ing would break them up like touch-
ing Benjamin. It is so now, and has
always been so, that the seem-
ingly most severe of God's dealings are
in love and the only way to re-
ward hardened hearts. If it works as
God desires and there comes deep con-
viction and real repentance all is well.
But "He that believeth often renews

hardened his neck shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy (Prov. xxix, 1). See Joseph's kindness in giving them all the corn they could carry and in restoring even his money (verse 1). The silver cup scheme was to touch through Benjamin as nothing else would, and so it worked as we shall see.

They were not merry any longer when they were overtaken the next morning and each man's sack seemed for the missing cup. Although each man's money was in his sack now, they do not seem to have noticed that in their eagerness to stop the impossibility of any of them still having silver or gold from one who had been so kind to give (verse 10). The cup had continued from the eldest to the youngest. And the cup was found in Benjamin's sack (verse 11). They rent their clothes and returned to the city and to the house of Joseph for he was still there, and they showed him on the ground (verse 12).

14).c Thus for the third time t
fulfilled the dream for which t

Yet to this very day there are men who hate the predictions concerning the return of Christ in His glory and laugh at those who believe such things. But the word stands concerning His return and His Kingdom to Him every knee shall bow (Isa. xli; Isa. xiv, 23; Phil. i, 10, and we are absolutely certain that it shall be, for the Bible is a book of certainties (Prov. xli, 21; Luke 3, 4). All that have ever lived shall bow to Him either in loving and

Now, indeed, they are in sore trouble, and Judah, the surety, exclaims: What shall we say? What shall we speak? How shall we clear ourselves? God hath found out the iniquity of the servants (verse 16). What is he thinking? The curse Benjamin's sack or the iniquity of the servants, before? Judah's

his plea for Benjamin in verse 34, his reference to his father Benjamin, the child of his old and his brother, referred to as (verse 20), and also his father's loving words when the blood at coat was brought to him. Sarel is torn in pieces (verse 28), it is as if the conviction of the sin against their brother was now real enough to be forgiven.

Will Satisfy Japan
Washington.— Administration officials declared recently that before California anti-Allen Bill becomes effective in August the Government would either have arrived at a complete understanding with Japan or steps would be taken to test the

King Peter Holding On
Serbia — The Serbian Premier
sent a message to the Ser-
bian consul, N. S. Perovitch, stating
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How You Would Enjoy

some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big, juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself such splendid cuts. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

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JOB PRINTING

The Guardian will be prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Homestead Regulation

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Subagency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres wholly owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$500 per acre.

Duties: Must reside on the homestead or pre-empted six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$500 per acre. Duties: Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. CORKY
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
NB: Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLRY, PROPRIETOR

An amendment to the navy bill has been introduced in the Senate by Sir George Ross calling for the suspension of consideration of the measure until the question has been referred to the country.

There is no doubt whatever but what this amendment will carry and an election will be the only solution to the question.

There has been a little more delay than we had anticipated in getting The Guardian in its enlarged form into running order. In the first place the shipment of machinery and other printing material went astray and through this was delayed for several days. When it finally arrived the presses were found to be broken by the rough usage they had received in transit. The repairs occasioned still further delay. However things are in a fair running order now and the paper will come out regularly every Friday evening hereafter.

What is Conservation?

The word "conservation" is coming much more into use than heretofore. In national affairs especially it is now being recognized as an important part of statesmanship to conserve natural resources. In the past we have squandered them; today, professedly at least, men in administrative capacities are considering their conservation. We have in Canada a conservation commission. This is a body of able men whose duty it is to study methods of preventing the dissipation of the good gifts that we as a people have received from God and which should be held as the common heritage of the ages.

Conservation is a great work. It stands for a great work. Continued development must always be founded upon proper conservation. For development implies the existence of material to work with; conservation concerns itself with preserving the material to develop.

But, while conservation is a common word, it is a very often misunderstood word. Many people regard the work of conservation as a task of saving things out of use. To speak of conserving our forests, for instance, to them would mean the protection of those forests against the invasion of the bushman. Their idea of conserving forests would be to close up all the sawmills, to put a high fence about the woods and to keep all men outside the fence. These are "forest preservers," and how can forests be preserved unless the axe is silent? That is their conception of conservation. Their idea of forest preservation expresses itself in the old familiar line, "Woodman, spare that tree."

This conception of conservation is entirely erroneous. Conservation and disuse are not synonymous terms. Disuse may mean conservation or it may not. Mostly it does not. Very seldom, if ever, does it mean conservation in the sense in which national economists use the term.

Conservation does not mean to keep the least use of anything it means to attain the most use possible. Let us illustrate, for instance, what forest conservation means. We will refer to the

forests of British Columbia. The Forest Branch of the Department of Lands of that province tells us that the forest growth of B. C. is more than five times the annual cut. One newspaper item, commenting on this fact, says:

"There is in British Columbia 300,000,000,000 feet of standing merchantable timber, and the cut for the year 1,500,000,000 feet. At this rate it would take 200 years to exhaust the present supply of standing timber, and by that time the greater portion of the cut-over ground would be reforested and ready for the loggers again."

Would it? Are you sure? Would it not all depend upon how the forest was used? There are ways of handling the forests of B. C. whereby the present rate of lumbering will not be increased and yet the forests will disappear inside a few years. There are other ways by which the annual cut can be greatly increased and the forests still made to yield the same harvest for all time. The first methods are those that have mostly been followed in the past. Canadian forest practices are said to be the most wasteful in the civilized world.

Here are some wrong forest methods: Chop down the younger, rapidly growing trees and use the main portion of the trunks for lumber. Let the top parts lie as they are to breed fungus diseases and feed furious fires if they ever get started. Hack down all the saplings; they are only in the way. Leave the old ripe trees standing they might be shaky at the heart. They will soon fall down anyway. Cut over vast areas as quickly as possible. Then, when the pick of the timber is gone, let in the fire to clean off the rubbish. A new timber growth will spring up at once.

Will it? Not always. Occasionally it does, but very frequently it does not. There are millions of acres of cut over and burnt over forest lands in North America that would now be clothed in splendid forest growth if they had been properly handled, but which today are simply barren waste, not likely to grow trees again for ages unless replanted at great expense. By such methods B. C. or any other territory can soon surrender, wipe off the map and efface the most magnificent forest heritage imaginable. That is one way of administering the forest resources—the way of the past and sometimes the way of the present.

Now here's another way—the way of the present and future—the true conservator's way: Survey the forest. Decide what areas are fit for agriculture and permit land clearing on these. Pass regulations setting aside as forest reserves those areas that are better fitted for forest production. Organize a forest ranger service. Prevent fires as far as possible. They destroy more timber than the lumberman's axe. Extinguish fires that do start. This is almost always possible to accomplish before serious damage has been done. If the forests are pastured, permit only such animals as do not destroy the young growth. Send a capable public officer ahead of all the lumbermen and let him choose the trees that are to be cut, these to be principally the ones that have attained almost full growth. Preserve the saplings and younger timber. In a word cut the ripe trees and let the others go on growing. Don't destroy and wipe out one part of the forest while allowing mature trees to fall, lie, rot and become fire traps in other parts. Cut as much as you can of all that should be cut; preserve as

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much as possible of all that should be preserved. That is forest conservation spelled with capital letters.

And forest conservation is very much like the conservation of anything else. Conservation is a good word. We need more of it on our farms as well as in our forests, in our mines, in our fisheries and everywhere else. It is the highest use without dissipation.

Keeping Dairy Records Pays

From the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Almost every dairy farmer who commences to weigh and sample his cows' milk individually says at the end of a few months "I find some in my herd were kept at a loss." Some men find only one or two cows; others state that they have found too many in the herd pay a losing game.

What does this mean? Just this: that despite all the experience gained from years of practical dairying, the farmer finds that in order to become thoroughly "practical" he must requisition the aid of dairy records. Neither the cow's appearance, nor the owner's knowledge of some short period yield of milk (extraordinary as that yield may have been for a day, or one week, or one month) will testify with certainty to each individual cow's ability to pay her way for the whole year. Cow testing provides a simple and eminently practical way of discovering, not only if each cow pays, but which cow pays the most profit on the twelve months' transaction of feed consumed, and milk and fat produced. Those large profit cows are revealed only by practical cow testing.

Cows are apt to cheat the unsuspecting dairyman unless he keeps tab on the performance of each one: many dairymen have found this out to their utter astonishment and regret. Don't take chances with your herd, be certain that each cow pays: it pays you to find out. Individual cow records help the practical farmer to build up a profitable herd.

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The U. S. Tariff on Wool

An interesting and comprehensive survey of the wool industry in reference to the proposed reduction of the tariff, has been written by John Hallam, president and manager of John Hallam's, Limited, well-known wool merchants of Toronto, and sent to the press. The article shows up some interesting figures, and prophesies better prices for Canadian wool should the tariff be taken off or reduced.

Wool growers and wool dealers are greatly interested at the present time in the effect that the removal of the duty on wool by the United States will have upon the prices of Canadian wool," said Mr. John Hallam, the large Toronto wool dealer, "and while the bill probably has a rough and rocky road to travel before it becomes a law, yet it is a foregone conclusion that the duty will be entirely removed or at least greatly reduced. As President Wilson and his advisers are strong advocates of free wool entering into the United States we will consider the matter on a free wool basis, and see how it will affect the Canadian wool market. As the United States has been for some years the largest foreign buyer of Canadian wools under the present protection tariff, and undoubtedly will continue to be so, after the tariff has been removed, it might be well to consider the situation in that country, as our trade relations with the other countries will be unchanged. The United States does not produce all the wool she required for domestic consumption and while she exports a quantity of wool to other countries there are some grades that she requires that are produced in Canada and other countries and which she is forced to import.

"In 1911 there was produced in the United States 318,547,900 pounds of wool, and during the same year under a protective tariff amounting to about 12 cents per pound, they imported about 190,080,000 lbs. of wool. The tariff acting as a barrier to the importation of this commodity and had a tendency to raise prices on wool in the United States, the excess being paid by the ultimate consumer, the people. This artificial barrier is about to be removed, and provide for a more free and uninterrupted commercial intercourse between these two great nations. Anything that tends to remove barriers to commerce, must be of a certain advantage to the exporting as well as to the importing country. That the removal of the tariff on wool will give Canada a great market that has been practically closed to her, is shown by comparing the export of 442,654 pounds of Canadian wool to the United States during the fiscal year of 1912 while the tariff was in force, with that of 3,861,432 pounds in 1896 and 7,499,949 pounds in 1897 when there was no duty upon wool entering the United States as is shown on page 570 of the report of the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce for 1912.

"In order to obtain an idea of the effect the removal of the tariff at present will produce, let us examine the effect on prices in the United States and Canada before and after the removal of the tariff under the Wilson bill. On August 1, 1892, while the tariff was in force the Boston quotation for Ohio fine unwashed wool was 20 1/2 cents, while in Toronto on the same

date unwashed wool was quoted at 10 cents. On August 1st, 1896 after the tariff was removed, the same wool was quoted at 12 cents in Boston and 11 1/2 cents in Toronto, so you see that the prices were practically the same after the tariff had been removed. At the present time in anticipation of the removal of the tariff the Boston quotation on Ohio fine unwashed wool is 21 cents, and dealers in the United States are quoting the prices paid for wool there last year, although the prices on wool in England, Canada and the world's markets have advanced about 15 per cent. over last year. The trading in the United States is light, and prices have declined to a free wool basis in anticipation of the removal of the tariff, while the prices in Canada have advanced, so that the quotations for the same grade of wool in the United States and Canada at the present time are practically the same.

"As is well known by all persons engaged in the different branches of the woollen industry there are many grades, and classifications of wool, depending on the different varieties of sheep, and their environment, each class of wool having its particular use in the trade, adapted to the particular quality and kind of goods to be manufactured. For this reason no country produces all the grades of wool which are best adapted to all the uses to which wool is put, hence each country exports its surplus of a particular grade and imports the grades of wool which it requires to manufacture its products to the best advantage. This explains the reason for the exporting of 1,196,924 pounds of wool from Canada during the fiscal year of March 3rd, 1911 (416,466 pounds being exported to the United States), while during the same period 6,422,296 pounds were imported into Canada, (876,406 pounds being imported from the United States), according to the report of the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada in their publication entitled 'The Sheep Industry of Canada, Great Britain and the United States,' page 162. This shows that we imported 5,255,472 more pounds of wool into Canada during that year than we exported, and when we take this amount in connection with approximately 11,800,000 pounds which is produced in Canada, it gives an idea of the great importance the manufacture of woollen goods is to the Dominion.

"There is a wrong impression prevailing among some growers and dealers that in case of free trade with the United States, that Canada would have that market practically to itself; this is wrong, as the United States in 1912 imported 193,400,713 pounds of wool, which is about 17 1/2 times the total production of wool in Canada, and in 1896 when the Wilson Bill went into effect removing the tariff from wool, as an example to show that other nations are alive to the situation, and are ready to take advantage of all opportunities to expand their trade at the earliest possible moment, a vessel laden with wool lay outside Boston harbor for three days waiting for the time to arrive when the duty would be removed, and she was enabled to land her cargo on a free trade basis.

"At the present time some woollen mills in the United States are buying on a hand-to-mouth basis, others have already closed down, while others are reducing their force and output, waiting to see what Congress will do with the wool

on schedule before making up a line of goods. While a tariff bill has passed the House of Representatives the real fight has just commenced, and it will probably be several months before the bill will finally be acted upon by Congress and the matter definitely decided. In the meantime great pressure is being brought to bear upon Congress to defer the time the tariff bill will go into effect until January 1st, 1914, to enable the dealers and manufacturers of that country to dispose of their stock of wool and woollen goods before the new schedule shall take effect. If Congress accedes to their demands, the tariff barrier will still stand until that time, and a large majority of the Canadian clip of this season will be disposed of in the ordinary course of trade before the markets of the United States are opened to Canadian wool.

"With the tariff removed, with the world's production of 2,952,782,98 pounds to draw upon, with the normal production and consumption of wool in other countries, with the markets of the world open to all buyers, there cannot be any great change in prices of wool in countries outside of the United States, on account of the removal of the tariff, and Canadians will have to be satisfied with receiving the preference over other nations in the trade with the United States on account of their proximity to the American markets, with prices practically the same as at present, subject only to the usual fluctuation in the world's market occasioned by the universal law of supply and demand.

Provincial Demonstration Farms

That the Provincial Demonstration Farms have accomplished much in the past year in solving some of the most vexing problems confronting farmers in Alberta, is shown in the report recently issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Six Demonstration Farms have been established, these being located respectively at Medicine Hat, Claresholm, Olds, Sedgewick, Vermillion and Stony Plain.

The object in establishing these farms has been two-fold. One was for the purpose of working out in practical demonstration the results of the experiments made on the experimental farms operated by the Dominion Government in the Province. The other purpose has been to make these farms the basis of schools of agriculture, for the purpose of disseminating the results of these experiments, and giving a full course in practical agriculture, and in domestic science. The farms are being operated on the mixed farming principle—dairying, hog raising, sheep raising, poultry farming, horse raising, and the feeding of steers. Accurate records have been kept so that not only the students, but farmers throughout the Province, can get first hand information as to actual results along different lines of agriculture.

These schools supply the link between the man on the land and the large central agricultural colleges, and the institute meetings, short course schools, seed fairs, and word inspection can be effectively operated from the schools as centres.

When one considers the fact that Alberta is some 80,000 square miles larger than the New England States, it will

readily be seen that one demonstration farm could not deal with its problems. Throughout this vast area of fertility there is a wide diversity of soil and climate, and so it was found necessary to establish a station in each section representative of a fairly large territory. The figures submitted in the report show actual results attained along different lines of work. The steer feeding experiments were especially successful, and at Olds a total net gain of \$1,012.25 was made in five months from the feeding of 98 steers. The total value of the farms and buildings is \$314,515.50, while the net revenue in 1912 amounted to \$39,315.30.

From these figures it will be seen that the Government are operating these farms at a financial gain, as well as doing the good work they are, in helping to supply solutions to the farmers' problems, and in furnishing free information on a vast number of topics, which farmers could not otherwise obtain.

Worth Circulating

The Ottawa Journal tells of a Toronto man who led a five-year-old girl into the office of Dr. J. L. Hughes, chief inspector of public schools, and had her read passages from the school reader. He beamed with satisfaction and asked the inspector what he thought of it. The inspector didn't think much of it, and told the fond father so. He said it was absolutely wicked to let young children read books who ought to be playing in the open air. He remarked:

"There are just two classes of children who should be kept in the kindergarten until they are nine or thereabouts—the unusually dull child and the child who is usually bright. And I make that statement as the result of almost a lifetime's study of the question."

The Journal's comment: "Fond parents who delight to exploit the cleverness of their young children should take notice. The abnormally bright children are the saddest lot of youngsters in the world. The highest compliment one can pay a child is to treat him, or her, naturally. The very bright child is very often the future failure in life, especially if he has no need to work as others do. No normal or abnormal child thrives when kept continually under a glass case, and only let out now and then to go through a silly circus performance in the drawing room, to the delight of his parents and to the embarrassment of everyone else. Dr. Hughes, of Toronto, is able to speak on this question out of a wealth of experience, and his advice is worth heeding."

Steamer on Rocks

The White Star liner Haverford is reported to have struck Daunts Rock, near the mouth of Cork harbor, where she remains fast. She sailed yesterday from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Several tugs have been sent out to the assistance of the Haverford which is said to have struck the rock during a dense fog. She is commanded by Captain Evans.

The Haverford suffered from a serious explosion on board at Liverpool in July, 1906, when 12 were killed and 40 injured. She was built in 1901; her length is 531 feet and beam 59 feet. Her gross tonnage 7,493 tons. She is one of the vessels of the American line of the International Mercantile Marine Co.

ADVERTISING

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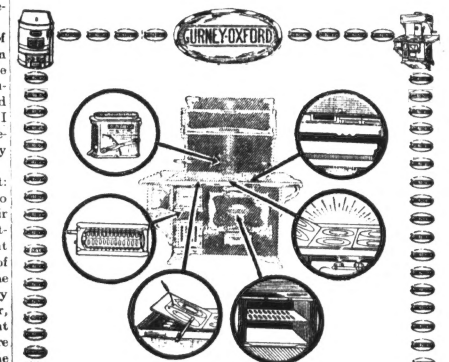
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Because the Gurney Economizer saves 1 ton of coal in every 6 burned in other ranges.

Because the Economizer gives you absolute control of your stove and the fuel consumption.

Because the range is air tight and consequently does not waste the heat.

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Because its Divided Flue makes every hole a cooking hole.

Because of its sanitary artistic design.

Because of its Broiler equipment.

Because of its polished top which requires no stove polish.

Because of its roomy over-size oven which results in perfect baking of any article of food.

The Gurney-Oxford range will do everything that a stove is intended to do—and infinitely more in that it has four scientific fuel-and-labor-saving devices that are exclusive—the Economizer, the Divided Flue, the Special Grate, and the Broiler.

A Gurney-Oxford will prove of inestimable worth in your kitchen. It will save your time, it will never aggravate your temper, it will end your trials.

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Ladies' Fine White Dresses

Made from fine quality of India Linen Tusore Lawn, Marquisette, Bedford Cord and Allover Embroidery, made in the very neatest styles. Priced from \$3.75 to \$12.50
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This is a department we pay special attention to and buy the best makes such as PENNIENS and HOLEPROOF in full quality of Cashmere Lisle, Silk Lisle and Pure Silk.



Special in Ladies' fast black Cotton Hose, per pair 15c.
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OUR MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT has the very latest styles for this season in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Neckwear, Summer Underwear, Hosiery, Umbrellas

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We have some very Smart Styles in PANAMAS BOATERS and CHIP STRAWS

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This Season's Rain Coats are very smartly tailored in the new Rubberized Tweeds and Cashmere Finished Cloths in shades of tans, fawns, greys and olive. Priced from \$7.50 to \$18.00



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Barnes' Side Shows The Exception To The Rule

Circus Will Be Here Tuesday, June 3—Some Of The Attractions

An exception to the rule, is the annex or side show of the Barnes' big three-ring animal circus.

Side shows generally speaking have not been of a character to win very much approbation from visitors. In fact, as a rule, they are attached to the circuses, for dime-catching purposes only, no regard being given to the quality of the entertainment on the inside.

Here again is another element that has helped build the great success attained by the Barnes' show the side show has been kept clean and always entertaining and worth the price asked to see it.

The Barnes' annex show presents this season 20 vaudeville acts and human interest spectacles prominent of which are:

Princess Congo, a man sized orang-outang, an animal which holds the attention of people long or than any other feature of the entire show

The musical Smiths, banjoists, bell ringers and vocalists.

The Aeris, roman knife throwers, an act of startling reality.

D'Auklin and Fritz, sword and

bayonet swallows.

Miss Ina and big python snakes. Prof. Kersey, electric tattoo artists.

Miss Leo, spirit photographer. Misses Juanita and Florentine, costume dancers.

Prof. Alexander, in Punch and Judy.

The Georgia minstrels and concert band and Myrtle Corbin, four-legged woman, the greatest freak now known to the human race.

The big Barnes' circus will be in Lacombe next Tuesday, June 3, giving two performances. A mile long free street parade takes place at 10:30 in the forenoon.

Boxing Contest at Calgary

Victoria day will be a memorable one for the sports in boxing circles of Calgary. The Pelkey-McCarthy fatality has been the first of its kind in Calgary or even in Alberta. It is to be deplored and will give a knock out blow to boxing for sometime to come.

After an minute and forty-five seconds of fighting Luther McCarthy, heavyweight of the world, died in the ring. It was at first believed that a chance blow delivered somewhere in the regions of the solar plexus had been the cause of his death but at the coron-

er's inquest it was found that the fatal blow was received on the jaw dislocating McCarthy's neck and causing hemorrhage.

Probably ten thousand people were in the arena when it became known that McCarthy was dead. A few minutes before, whetted by the lust of primitive battle, the two or three preliminaries that had been fought and by the encounter of the two champions, it had been a howling mob, but the news put a quickus on the spirits of the spectators and they filed quietly out of the arena, shocked beyond expression by the tragic ending of the battle. Both men were apparently in splendid condition when they entered the ring. McCarthy was the first to climb over the ropes. He was laughing and joking with his friends and assistants and apparently in a very confident mood. A few minutes later, Pelkey appeared. Both men were cheered. Pelkey, a strong local favorite, receiving the greater volume of plaudits.

The men shook hands, were photographed and the bout started. The men spurred cautiously with the opening, both handling themselves well. There were several mix-ups of no consequence then Pelkey landed the fatal blow on his adversary's jaw, McCarthy, not realizing his critical condition, winced but smiled, then, after about a minute of fighting there was a fierce exchange and a clinch.

In this clinch McCarthy received his last blow. The referee separated the fight. McCarthy stood near his corner with Pelkey near the center of the ring. Both men were feinting. Suddenly McCarthy assumed what seemed to be a crouching position. He was in this attitude probably ten seconds then his eyes rolled back in his head and he fell over on the floor. The referee and crowd thought it was a knockout and the official stood over McCarthy and made the customary counts, then holding up the hand of Pelkey to indicate that he had been declared the winner.

McCarthy's seconds had rushed to his side and began to work over him. After a few seconds, a physician was asked for. Even then the crowd did not realize the seriousness of his condition. A few minutes later his death was announced.

Calgary, May 26—At an early hour this morning fire completely destroyed Barnes' arena, the scene of Saturday night's tragic event, when Luther McCarthy lost his life. The origin of the fire was incendiary. Four other deaths were narrowly averted.

Wesley Benson, his wife and two children, were asleep in a corner of the building and escaped just as the flames commenced to lick up that portion of the building in which they were sleeping.

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